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Trinity College

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Trinity College
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

VOLUME XVI

NEW SERIES

NUMBER 1

Trinity College Bulletin



The Students' Army Training Corps
at
Trinity College

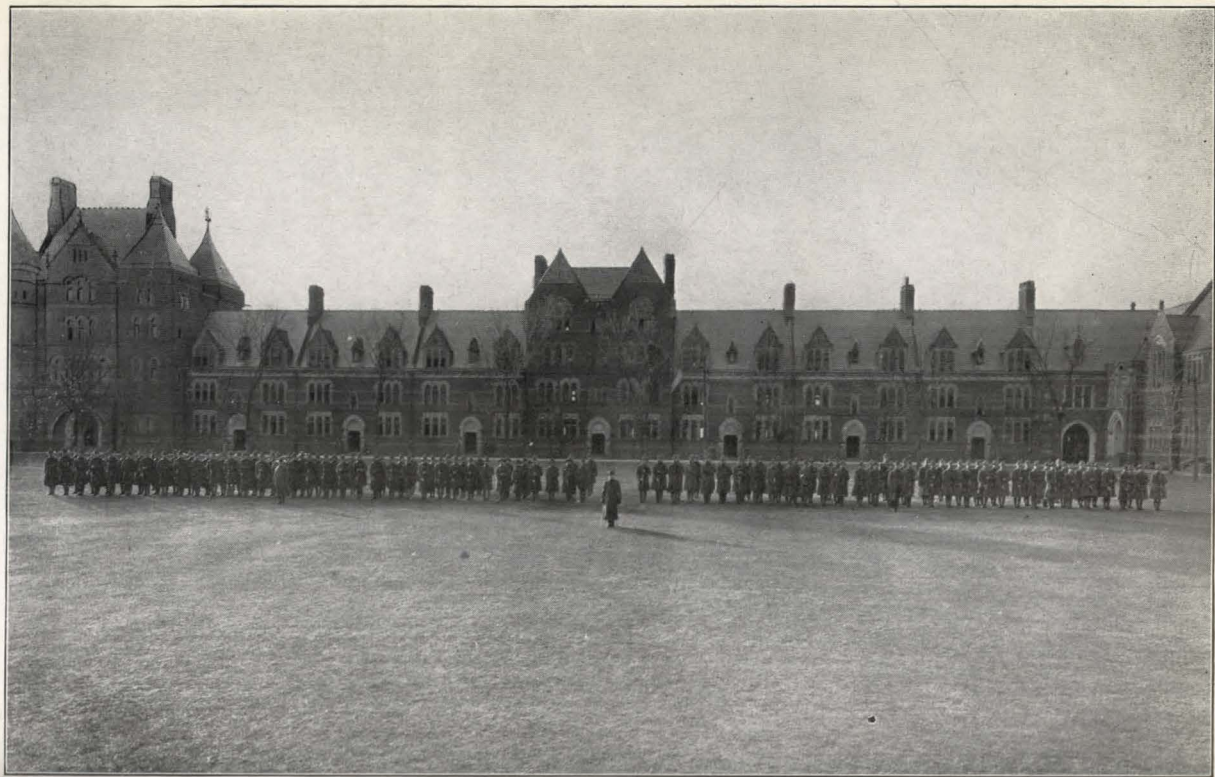


HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

January, 1919

TRINITY COLLEGE BULLETIN

Issued quarterly by the College. Entered January 12, 1904, at Hartford, Conn., as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894. The Bulletin includes in its issues: the College Catalogue, Reports of the President, Treasurer, and Librarian; Announcements and Circulars of Information.



The Battalion

**The
Students' Army Training
Corps
at
Trinity College**



**Hartford
Printed for the College
1919**

THE
STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE

COLLEGE

NATIONAL COLLEGE



1917

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The recognition of Trinity College as a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the detailing of Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, U. S. A., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics marked the success of the effort to enable the College to do its part in the training of officers for the service of the Nation in the Great War.

As early as June, 1916, at the instance of The Rev. Doctor Francis Goodwin, the Trustees approved the plan of requiring military training of the members of the student body, and in December of that year by order of the War Department, Major Robert M. Danforth, commanding the Yale Battery, visited the College. He reported favorably on the facilities for military training, and recommended that an officer be detailed. Yet, owing to the dearth of available officers, nothing was done at that time.

However, the entrance of the United States into the War appearing inevitable, on March 6, 1917, the students petitioned for the immediate introduction of military training. As a result of this petition, the services of Captain Emerson Gifford Taylor, of the Machine Gun Company, First Connecticut Infantry, were secured, and training was begun on Thursday, March 22, 1917.

Within a few days, the mobilization of the Connecticut National Guard called Captain Taylor into the service. In the emergency Captain J. H. Kelso Davis, Trinity '99, formerly of Troop B, volunteered to assume the work. He was assisted by Professor Walter L. Barrows and Doctor Horace C. Swan. Supplementing the drill, a course in Military Science was authorized in April, to be in charge of Professors Humphrey, Rogers, Swan, and Barrows. On June 22, 1917, Captain Davis

was appointed Instructor of Military Science by the Trustees.

Military Training was a required subject during the year 1917-1918, with provision for exemption on presentation of valid excuse. Captain Davis was assisted in the drill by four officers of the Connecticut Home Guard: Captain J. Humphrey Greene, Captain Frederick W. Prince, Lieutenant Harold G. Hart, and Sergeant-Major Raymond H. Dexter—all Trinity men. He was assisted in the theoretical work of the course by Professors Edward F. Humphrey, Horace C. Swan, Charles E. Rogers, and Walter L. Barrows. The work was successfully carried on, but to the great satisfaction of all, on April 6, 1918, Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, U. S. A., Retired, was appointed by the War Department to assume charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps on that date established.



Colonel Calvin W. Cowles

COLONEL COWLES ON THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS S. A. T. C. UNIT,
TRINITY COLLEGE,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 15, 1919.

*Dr. Flavel S. Luther, President,
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.—
My dear Doctor Luther:—*

At the request of Professor Arthur Adams, I have prepared the following account of my connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Students' Army Training Corps at Trinity College for such use as you may wish to make of it.

Military training was begun as early as March, 1917, under Captain J. H. Kelso Davis, Connecticut National Guard Reserve, and was continued under him until April 6, 1918. The cadet corps was armed with Springfield rifles, caliber 45, and wore a distinctive cadet uniform.

By direction of the President, an infantry unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established at Trinity College, April 6, 1918, as appears in Bulletin No. 20, War Department, April 11, 1918. I was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics per paragraph 227, Special Orders No. 81, War Department, April 6, 1918.

On the latter date there were ninety-four students in the cadet corps who became members of the R. O. T. C., twenty others having previously enlisted in the U. S. Military or Naval Services. Additional losses occurred before the close of the academic year for similar reasons. Twenty-one members of the R. O. T. C. attended the R. O. T. C. camp at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, from June 3 to July 3, 1918. A number of these men remained there and enlisted for further

training and were discharged in September, 1918. A few others were added who did not attend the first camp. Nine received commissions. Several other R. O. T. C. men were commissioned in the Army or Navy from the ranks, a few entered the Central Officers' Training Schools, and a part of the remainder entered the Students' Army Training Corps.

A Students' Army Training Corps Unit was established at Trinity College in October, 1918, in compliance with instructions from the Committee on Education and Special Training, War Department, Washington, D. C. Inductions began October 1, 1918. The quota for the College was limited to 175 men. The total number of inductions was 159, and one Naval Reservist was attached for duty. Owing to the Armistice and the prospect of an early peace, orders were received from the War Department, November 26, 1918, for the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. Unit to begin on December 4, 1918, and to be completed not later than December 21, 1918. All men physically fit were discharged on or before the latter date.

The members of the S. A. T. C. were voluntarily inducted into the Service through their respective draft boards to serve during the emergency. They received the pay and allowances of private soldiers and were subject to military law and regulations. They were uniformed, equipped, housed, subsisted, and paid by the U. S. Government and were under strict military discipline at all times. They were required to devote eleven hours per week to intensive military training and forty-two hours to academic study and work. They were arranged in three classes according to age at entrance. Those twenty years or older were to remain for three months, those nineteen years old, for six months, and those eighteen years, for nine months, though these dates were dependent upon the exigencies of the Service and subject to change. The academic work included a twelve weeks course in "War Issues", Military Law and Practice, Hygiene and Sanitation, and Surveying and Map Making.

The opportunities open to the members of the S. A. T. C. were as follows, according to their performance and the recommendation of the military and college authorities at the end of each period:

- (a) To be transferred to a Central Officers' Training School.
- (b) To be transferred to a Non-commissioned Officers' School.

- (c) To be retained at the institution for further intensive work.
- (d) To be assigned to a Vocational Section.
- (e) To be transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

Orders were received to transfer eighteen men to the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, Virginia, November 11, 1918. Owing to the signing of the Armistice, these men were given the option of returning to the S. A. T. C.; of receiving their discharges from the Service; or of remaining at the C. O. T. S. Nine of these men returned to the S. A. T. C.

The enrolled section of the S. A. T. C. consisted of twelve men who, being under 18 years of age, were not subject to the draft and could not be inducted into the service. Their enrollment was entirely voluntary, and they served without pay or allowances of any kind. They received the same training and were subject to the same discipline as the members of the S. A. T. C. unit. Their conduct and performance of duty are worthy of the highest commendation.

The following named officers, commissioned at the S. A. T. C. Training Camps, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, 1918, were assigned for duty with the Unit, and the successful mobilization, disciplining, and training of the men, and subsequent demobilization of the Unit are largely due to their intelligent, zealous, and loyal assistance:

2nd Lieut. James F. Lucey, Infantry, Adjutant, Personnel Adjutant.

2nd Lieut. Frederick Bauer, Infantry, Commanding Company B.

2nd Lieut. Lewis E. Crook, Infantry, Commanding Company A.

2nd Lieut. John E. Buck, Infantry, Acting Quartermaster and Supply Officer.

Doctors H. C. Swan and William F. Fay were appointed Contract Surgeons on half time in the latter part of September and served in that capacity until the latter part of October, 1918. Doctor Dwight Wallace Tracy was appointed Contract Surgeon November 27, 1918, and is still on duty.

These physicians have been faithful and efficient in the performance of their duty.

Lieutenant Lucey reports that subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan amounting to \$7,650.00 were made by members

of the Corps, and that insurance to the amount of \$1,528,000 was taken by them.

Much credit is due to Mr. Edgar F. Waterman, Treasurer, for the very efficient manner in which he conducted the S. A. T. C. mess, which contributed largely to the harmonious working of the military administration. Under his supervision the old mess hall and kitchen were fitted up with modern equipment; a competent caterer, a chef, and assistants were employed. The meals were served by details from the S. A. T. C. and were of good quality. The advisability of continuing the mess as a college institution is worthy of consideration.

The progress made by the men in their training was gratifying, and their conduct and military bearing were deserving of the highest praise. It is believed that the lessons learned in discipline, self-restraint, punctuality, and courtesy, and the good effects of the physical exercises to which they were subjected will prove to be a valuable asset in whatever pursuit they may follow in after life.

My observation of the beneficial effects of military training upon the students in the R. O. T. C. and S. A. T. C. at this College leads me to believe that the R. O. T. C. should be reestablished, and that all students eighteen years of age or older, citizens of the United States, and physically fit, should be required to serve in it for at least two years, and attend two summer camps during that period as provided in G. O. 49, War Department, 1916.

At the present time there are a large number of men who have had military training and are available as officers and non-commissioned officers of the R. O. T. C. A great advantage would ensue if the R. O. T. C. were reestablished at an early date, so as to utilize the services of these men as instructors and thereby preserve the continuity of the military training so auspiciously begun.

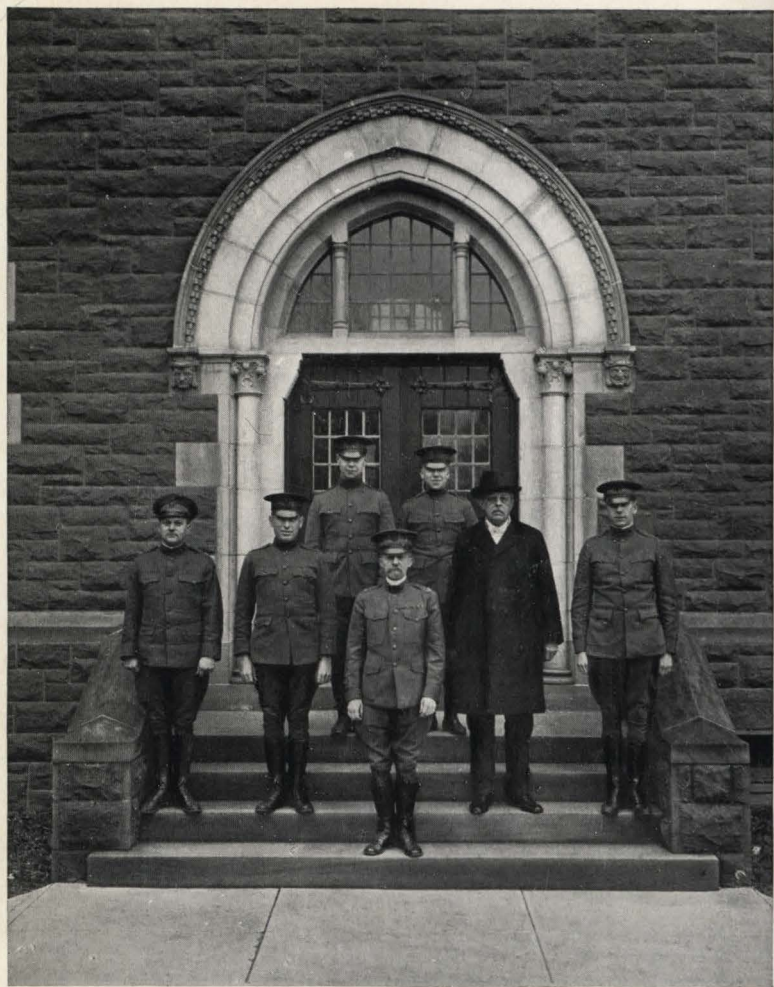
I wish to testify to the excellent discipline, zeal, loyalty, and fidelity displayed at all times by the officers and men of the R. O. T. C. and S. A. T. C., and to the cordial support and willing assistance given by Dr. Flavel S. Luther, President, and the other college authorities in carrying out the plans of the War Department.

Very truly yours,

CALVIN D. COWLES,

Col. U. S. Army, Retired.

Commanding.



Colonel Cowles and his Staff

PRESIDENT LUTHER ON THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

That which later became for a short time the Students' Army Training Corps at Trinity College took various shapes in the official mind during the summer of 1918. Having reached a definite form it became necessary to reconstruct it immediately on the passage of the bill which lowered the compulsory service age to eighteen years. During the two weeks between this event and the opening of most of the colleges another definite form of organization was decided upon, and the college undertook its work in accordance therewith. Some two weeks later the schedule of studies was revolutionized by orders from Washington and the work thereafter was conducted under these new directions.

On the 11th of November, on the signing of the armistice, it was decided that there was no reason for the continuance of the S. A. T. C. beyond the current term and the men were discharged on various dates; none of them later than December 21st.

From an academic standpoint the work of the term was a distinct failure. It could hardly be otherwise under conditions as they existed. It was necessary to form and revise within two weeks plans which well might have been discussed and criticized for a year. In order to secure men enough to meet the supposed needs of the army it seemed best to modify very considerably the ordinary college requirements for admission. Men drifted into college up to about the first of November, and such was the pressure for officers that it seemed best to admit them even under this disadvantage.

Then when the armistice was declared it was natural that the spirit of the men should be distinctly cooled. Perhaps no young fellow would admit that he was sorry that the war was over, and perhaps there was no one among them who did not feel sadly disappointed as he realized that he could have no part in the "great adventure."

Other things interfered with the academic work. Trinity very largely escaped the first epidemic of influenza, but later

a considerable number of men were isolated or confined in the hospitals on account of what may or may not have been real influenza. Again the orders from Washington discharging men at various times all through the month of December naturally broke up many classes. It appears, therefore, that there was no real opportunity to test the possibility of carrying on intensive military training coincidently with academic class work. This seems to the writer a very great pity, for he is one who thoroughly believes in universal military training and who thinks that the colleges can and ought to train their students so that, by the time of graduation, they may be well along in the work which should prepare them for Second Lieutenancies.

The effect of the military training upon the students was distinctly and obviously good. It helped the men physically to a marked degree. It taught them that many of those things which had been called for many years features of "college life" were unnecessary. It produced a sense of responsibility and a sense of subordination, as well as of co-operation—all of which things are highly desirable. Undoubtedly many mistakes were made, and as one representing the academic side it seems to the writer that it would have been better if the War Department had not meddled at all with the academic curriculum beyond the reservation of sufficient time for purely military work. The splendid record made by college men who were trained by the methods devised by the College authorities—that is to say, the records made at the Plattsburg and other camps as well as in actual service in France and elsewhere, showed that the college faculties were not wholly incapable of educating young men so that they should be mentally qualified for commissions. Probably it would have been better also if the disciplinary functions of the college authorities could have been more definitely recognized and respected. Of course the college could dismiss a student from its classes, but the college could not dismiss a man from the army, and that was a source of some difficulty.

However, as stated above, the fact that the experiment was not carried on to anything like a conclusive stage makes it perhaps unwise to form any opinion based on the few weeks of the existence of the S. A. T. C.

I gladly testify to the spirit of cordial and courteous co-operation manifested by the Commanding Officer and his staff. Everything that he could do to harmonize his orders from Washington with the needs of the college was cheerfully and promptly done. There was certainly no friction between the

two co-ordinate administrations at Trinity. There were difficulties of adjustment which were being met and overcome one after another as the weeks went by. It seems a very great pity that the organization of the Corps was not continued at least throughout this academic year. Then we should have known definitely what was practicable and what was impracticable, and perhaps it would then have been possible to carry on military training as a permanent part of the curriculum, to the great advantage of the country and of the colleges as a part of the country; and it would not have been to the disadvantage of the United States to have had on July 1, 1919, something like 150,000 young men who were nearly or quite ready to take examinations for commissions.

F. S. LUTHER,
President.

HEADQUARTERS STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS, TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.

October 1, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. I.

1. The following list of calls, effective October 4th, 6 P. M., are published for the guidance of Students in the S. A. T. C. Unit:

1st Call,	. . . . .	6:25 A. M.
March,	. . . . .	6:35 A. M.
Reveille,	. . . . .	6:40 A. M.
Assembly immediately after.		
Mess Call,	. . . . .	6:55 A. M.
Assembly,	. . . . .	7:00 A. M.
Fatigue Call (Police)	. . . . .	7:20 A. M.
Church Call,	. . . . .	7:40 A. M.
Sick Call,	. . . . .	8:00 A. M.

Academic (recitations, lectures, labor- atory work, and study periods),	8:00 A. M.
	to 12:00 M.

Mess Call,	. . . . .	12:10 P. M.
Assembly,	. . . . .	12:15 P. M.
1st Serg. Call,	. . . . .	12:35 P. M.
Drill (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday)		
Assembly,	. . . . .	12:55 P. M.
		1:00 P. M.
Recall and retreat,	. . . . .	2:55 P. M.
Academic (recitations, etc.)	. . . . .	3:00 P. M.
		to 5:00 P. M.
Guard Mounting,	. . . . .	5:00 P. M.
Assembly,	. . . . .	5:10 P. M.
Adjutants Call immediately after.		

Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	5:55 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	6:00 P. M.
Call to quarters,	.	.	.	.	.	7:15 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	7:20 P. M.
Tattoo,	.	.	.	.	.	9:45 P. M.
Taps,	.	.	.	.	.	10:00 P. M.

SATURDAY.

1st Call,	.	.	.	.	.	6:25 A. M.
March,	.	.	.	.	.	6:35 A. M.
Reveille,	.	.	.	.	.	6:40 A. M.
Assembly immediately after.						

Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	6:55 A. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	7:00 A. M.
Fatigue Call (Police)	.	.	.	.	.	7:20 A. M.
Church Call,	.	.	.	.	.	7:40 A. M.
Sick Call,	.	.	.	.	.	8:00 A. M.

Academic (recitations, etc.)	.	.	.	.	.	8:00 A. M.
						to 12:00 M.

Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	12:10 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	12:15 P. M.
1st Serg. Call,	.	.	.	.	.	12:35 P. M.
Inspection,	.	.	.	.	.
1st Call,	.	.	.	.	.	12:55 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	1:00 P. M.
Retreat immediately after inspection.						

Guard Mounting,	.	.	.	.	.	5:00 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	5:10 P. M.
Adjutants Call immediately after.						

Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	5:55 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	6:00 P. M.

Call to Quarters,	.	.	.	.	.	10:45 P. M.
Taps,	.	.	.	.	.	11:00 P. M.

SUNDAY.

1st Call,	.	.	.	.	.	7:25 A. M.
March,	.	.	.	.	.	7:35 A. M.
Reveille,	.	.	.	.	.	7:40 A. M.
Assembly immediately after.						

Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	7:55 A. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	8:00 A. M.
Fatigue Call (Police)	.	.	.	.	.	8:20 A. M.
Sick Call,	.	.	.	.	.	9:00 A. M.
Church Call,	.	.	.	.	.	10:25 A. M.
Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	12:30 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	12:40 P. M.
1st Serg. Call,	.	.	.	.	.	1:00 P. M.

RETREAT:

1st Call,	.	.	.	.	.	2:55 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	3:00 P. M.
Guard Mounting,	.	.	.	.	.	5:00 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	5:10 P. M.
Adjutant's Call immediately after.						
Mess Call,	.	.	.	.	.	5:55 P. M.
Assembly,	.	.	.	.	.	6:00 P. M.
Call to Quarters,	.	.	.	.	.	7:15 P. M.
Tattoo,	.	.	.	.	.	9:45 P. M.
Taps,	.	.	.	.	.	10:00 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 2, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Students' Army Training Corps was inaugurated at over five hundred and fifty American universities, colleges, professional, and technical schools on October 1, 1918. By direction of the Secretary of War on November 23, 1918, all units of the Students' Army Training Corps will be demobilized between December 1 and December 21, 1918.

2. The Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department desires to express to the officers and men of the Students' Army Training Corps its recognition of the fidelity with which they have discharged their duties under the difficult conditions which have so generally obtained the past three months. In spite of the serious effects of the influenza epidemic, and the many new adjustments incident to the working out of a new plan, the Students' Army Training Corps has already served a useful purpose in supplying officer material, and had reached a point of development at which its success as a military project was assured. Created to meet purely military needs, and involving the temporary subordination to these needs of the normal collegiate activities, its further continuance is now no longer necessary. Both the men and the educational agencies which have been utilized must now be restored to their normal status and devoted freely to the peaceful development of the national life.

3. This war has been won by the united efforts of all the friends of mankind and of civilization. Comparatively few have had the good fortune to meet the enemy face to face, but the credit for the victory belongs to all who have served loyally. You were called upon to remain temporarily at your studies, because the Army needed a reserve of trained leaders.

You have been eager to play a more direct and exciting part in the war. Nevertheless, you have done the work required of you, which is the full duty of a soldier. You can now take back with you to your homes an honorable record of service. You have earned the gratitude of your country, and you may now devote to the upbuilding of your country and to the restoration of civilization the same soldierly allegiance and trained intelligence which fitted you for service in time of war.

R. I. REES,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
General Staff Corps,
Chairman, Committee on E. & S. T.

**HEADQUARTERS S. A. T. C.,
TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN.**

December 13, 1918.

**GENERAL ORDER
No. 5.**

1. Demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps Unit having been ordered by the Secretary of War to be completed between the 4th and 21st days of December, 1918, all enlisted men whom the Surgeon certifies as physically eligible for discharge, will be discharged tomorrow, December 14, 1918.

2. The commanding officer takes this opportunity to express his high appreciation of the unfailing loyalty, devotion, zeal, and attention to duty displayed by both officers and men, and his entire satisfaction with the rapid progress that has been made in training, discipline, and esprit de corps.

It is with genuine regret that he parts with the members of the Corps, and he extends his heartfelt wishes for their happiness and success in life.

CALVIN D. COWLES,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.
Commanding.

**MEMORANDUM ORDER
No. 38.**

1. The marching and fine soldierly appearance displayed by the Students' Army Training Corps in the Britain Day Parade at Hartford, Saturday, December 7th, was of such a nature as to elicit general commendation. The commanding officer wishes to say that he was highly gratified at their performance on that occasion.

By Order of Col. Cowles,
JAMES F. LUCEY,
2nd Lieut., Inf., U. S. A.
Adjutant.

ROSTER.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF TRINITY COLLEGE UNIT, S. A. T. C.

OFFICERS.

C. D. Cowles, Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired,
Commanding.
James F. Lucey, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.
Adjutant and Personnel Adjutant.
Frederick Bauer, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.
Commanding Company "B"
Lewis E. Crook, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.
Commanding Company "A"
John E. Buck, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.
Acting Quartermaster and Supply Officer, and Agent Officer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Battalion Sergeant-Major Lewis G. Abele

Company "B"

First Sergeant	Corporals
Harold T. Slattery	Samuel J. Allinson
	Philip E. Burns
	Hyman Dubin
Sergeants	George R. Kingeter
Werner H. C. Berg	James C. Kiniry
Alfred P. Bond	Arthur N. Matthews
Claude Z. Jetté	Howard A. Morse
Beaufort R. Newsom	Moses J. Neiditz
Rollin M. Ransom	Tenison W. L. Newsom
Fred T. Tansill	Robert I. Parke

Company "A"

First Sergeant	Corporals
Edward G. Armstrong	Frederic L. Bradley
	Wilson G. Brainerd
Supply Sergeant	John H. Griffith
Eugene D. Smith	Milton L. Hersey
	Austin A. King
Sergeants	Walfrid G. Lundborg
Alan G. Baker	Kingsland D. McGuffey
Robert G. Bruce	James H. Nichols
Robert S. Casey	Edgar W. Wright
Caleb A. Harding	
Jasper E. Jessen	

PRIVATES.

Lewis G. Abele
 Thomas J. Ahern
 Samuel J. Allinson
 Buell Alvord
 Harold F. Anderson
 Edward G. Armstrong
 Alan G. Baker
 Werner H. C. Berg
 Alfred P. Bond
 Matthew J. Brady
 Frederic L. Bradley
 Wilson G. Brainerd
 George A. Brown
 Robert G. Bruce
 George DeW. Burnham
 Warren P. Caldwell
 Bruce F. Campbell
 John J. Carey
 Robert S. Casey
 Stuart L. Caulfield
 Richard E. Clark
 William C. Clark
 Ellis C. Cohen
 Robert M. Collins
 James W. Compaine
 James F. Conley
 John D. Coughlin
 Albert E. Coxeter
 John B. Cunningham
 Edgar G. Darling
 Matthew E. Despard
 Lewis F. Dettenborn
 John A. Doran
 Wilbur J. Dowd
 Hyman Dubin
 David T. Eaton
 Arthur B. Edison
 Edwin J. Emmons
 Oscar H. Engstrom
 Israel Friedman
 Howard W. Fritz
 Charles E. Ganung
 Jacob H. Gladstein
 Morris J. Goffin
 James M. Goggin
 Timothy G. Goggin
 John L. Gothers
 Clifford R. Greenough
 John H. Griffith
 Charles Grime
 Norman Grimshaw
 Alfred N. Guertin
 James D. Gunning
 Robert I. Gurwitz
 Louis M. Guzzo

Jeffry J. Hammel
 Walter E. Hansen
 Caleb A. Harding
 Virgil B. Hatch
 John G. Havens
 Harry D. Henson
 Milton L. Hersey
 Herman C. Hoffman
 Samuel M. Hoffman
 Theodore L. Holden
 William R. Hutcheson
 Jasper E. Jessen
 Claude Z. Jetté
 Algernon S. Johnson
 Edward L. Johnson
 Wilson T. Johnson
 Howard S. Jones
 Frank W. Keith
 Ned G. Kendall
 Aubrey G. King
 Austin A. King
 Frederick S. King
 George R. Kingeter
 James C. Kiniry
 Cyril S. Kirkby
 Jerome H. Kohn
 George Kolodny
 Howard R. Lacey
 Arthur L. Larson
 Maurice Leider
 Benjamin L. Levine
 Edward Levoy
 Whitney V. Lippincott
 Robert W. Loomis
 David J. Loughlin
 Walfrid G. Lundborg
 James H. McGee
 Kingsland D. McGuffey
 George D. McNamara
 Edward J. McNulty
 Paul de MaCarty
 Arthur N. Matthews
 Stanley W. Maynard
 Benjamin Michel
 Aguinaldo C. Migliora
 Alexander A. Miller
 Everett W. Miner
 John G. Mitchell
 Leonel E. W. Mitchell
 Lionel A. Mohnkern
 McAllister R. Mohnkern
 Roland S. Moller
 John T. Moran
 Joseph W. Moran
 Frank Morris

Howard A. Morse
 Nathan Namerovsky
 Moses J. Neiditz
 Beaufort R. Newsom
 Tenison W. Newsom
 Paul G. Newton
 James A. Nichols
 Reinhold E. Nordlund
 Evan W. Nyquist
 Hubert J. O'Hara
 John G. O'Keefe
 Thomas F. O'Keefe
 Albert J. O'Neil
 Robert I. Parke
 Sherman C. Parker
 Edward J. Pellow
 Ralph A. Pierpont
 Robert J. Plumb
 Richard C. Puels
 Rollin M. Ransom
 Harold E. Read
 Paul M. Reardon
 Milton H. Richman
 Robert M. Robertson
 James P. Rooney
 Jacob Rubinsky

Harold G. Schumann
 James A. H. Shea
 William J. Shea
 Joseph A. Silver
 Harold T. Slattery
 Harold A. Small
 Eugene D. Smith
 James G. Smith
 Kenneth N. Soule
 Raymond E. Sprague
 Joseph W. Stansfield
 Kenneth W. Stockburger
 Norman C. Strong
 William H. Tait
 Fred T. Tansill
 Fred T. Uricchio
 Walter VanOrden
 Ernest F. Wagner
 George Weinman, Jr.
 Franklin E. Wells
 Linford C. White
 Ralph A. Wilcox
 Edgar W. Wright

Naval Reservist
 Newton R. LeBoiteaux

STUDENTS ENROLLED.

Robert D. Byrnes
 Verner W. Clapp
 James H. Callen
 Jarvis D. Case
 John M. England
 Morton D. Graham

Edward B. Hungerford
 Edward T. Macauley
 Robert M. Mallory
 William A. Mattice
 Merle S. Myers
 Wilbur K. Noel

LIST OF MEN TRANSFERRED TO CAMP LEE.

Alfred P. Bond
 Robert G. Bruce
 Warren F. Caldwell
 Robert S. Casey
 Edgar G. Darling
 John A. Doran
 James D. Gunning
 John G. Havens
 Frank W. Keith

George R. Kingeter
 Howard R. Lacey
 Arthur G. Larson
 Arthur N. Matthews
 Stanley W. Maynard
 James H. McGee
 Lionel A. Mohnkern
 Joseph W. Moran
 Richard C. Puels

LIST OF MEN RETURNING TO TRINITY FROM CAMP LEE.

Alfred P. Bond
 Robert G. Bruce
 Warren F. Caldwell
 Robert S. Casey
 Frank W. Keith

George R. Kingeter
 Arthur G. Larson
 Arthur N. Matthews
 Lionel A. Mohnkern